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THE *Fruit* SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-108

BAE

JULY-AUGUST 1953

In this issue:
Per Capita Consumption (Revised Series)

L 1
CIRCUIT

AUG 31 1953

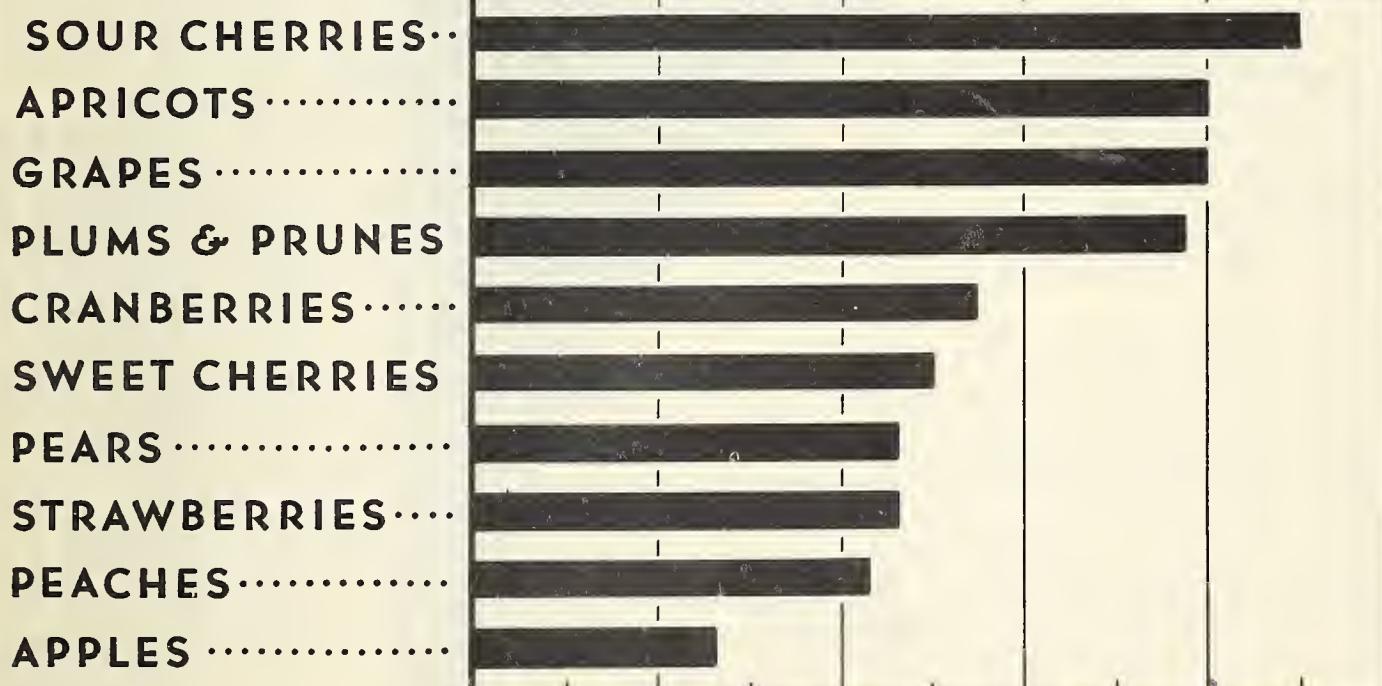
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1953 12-53-1

TEN DECIDUOUS FRUITS

Percentage Processed, 1952

PERCENT

0 20 40 60 80 100



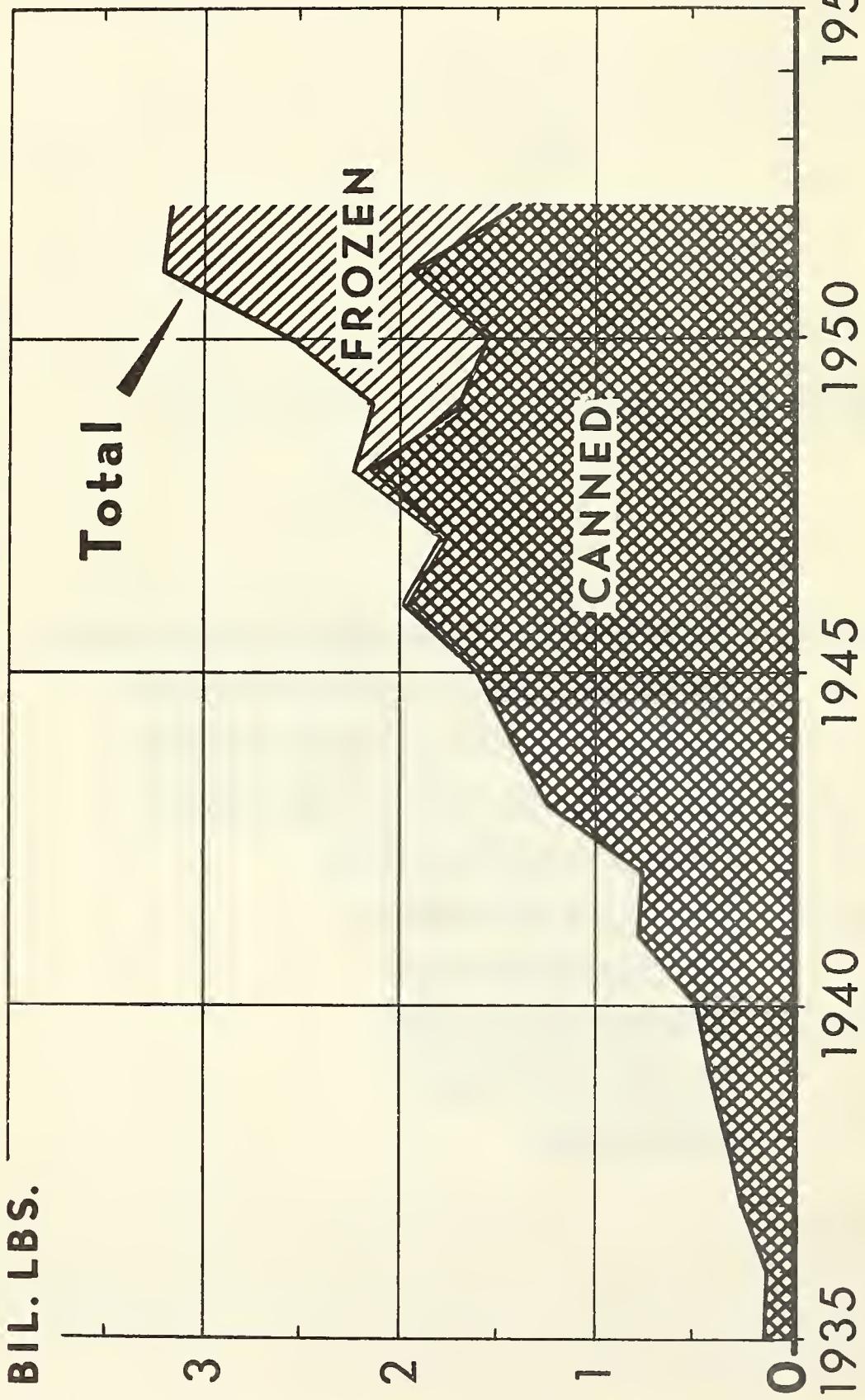
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49317-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The portions of the 1952 crops of 10 important deciduous fruits that were processed ranged from 90 percent for sour cherries to 26 percent for apples. For most of these fruits, the percentages processed

in 1952 were about the same as the averages for 1947-51. The main exceptions were cranberries and strawberries, for which the 1952 percentages were 6 to 10 points higher.

CITRUS JUICE PACKS



SINGLE-STRENGTH AND CONCENTRATED ON A SINGLE-STRENGTH BASIS; YEAR ENDING NOV. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49318-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total production of citrus juices increased from about 100 thousand pounds in 1935 to 3.2 million pounds in 1952. The sharp increase in output of frozen juice, mostly orange concentrate, after 1946 increased total production, even though the

pack of canned juice declined. In 1952, output of frozen juice for the first time exceeded that of canned juice, single-strength basis.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 19, 1953

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SUMMARY

With the deciduous crop nearly the same as in 1952 and strong demand for processing, grower prices for fruit during September and October probably will average about the same as in these months of 1952. Some increase in total tonnage of deciduous fruits processed in 1953 seems likely since carryover stocks of several major items are well below a year earlier. Prices for oranges may average a little below levels of the late summer and early fall of 1952.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1953 is expected to be slightly smaller than in 1952 and about 5 percent under the 1942-51 average. The prospective grape crop is much smaller than the 1952 crop, the sweet cherry and strawberry crops are moderately smaller, and the pear crop is slightly smaller. The tonnage decreases in these fruits are not quite offset by increases in apples, apricots, peaches, sour cherries, plums and prunes, and cranberries. Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts is expected to be about the same as in 1952.

Mainly because of smaller production of Bartlett pears and strong demand for canning, grower prices for pears during late summer are expected to average higher than a year earlier. Prices for the smaller grape crop also are expected to average higher during September and October than a year earlier. But prices for apples and prunes probably will average lower, partly because of increased production. Prices for peaches in September may be about the same as in this month of 1952.

Prospects for exports of fruit in 1953-54 are not greatly different from 1952-53. Dollar exchange continues limited in Western European countries. Exports of apples from the United States probably will be relatively small again, but those of winter pears may be larger. With the pack of raisins smaller than in 1952, exports probably will be under the large 1952-53 tonnage. But exports of fresh and processed citrus may increase again.

Small increases in the packs of canned fruits and frozen fruits and fruit juices are expected in 1953. The 1953 output of canned fruit juices, which includes the completed Florida citrus pack, probably will be smaller than in 1952. The size of the 1953 pack of dried fruits is still uncertain, depending largely on the production of raisins.

APPLES

Apple Crop Moderately

Larger Than Small 1952 Crop

Production of apples in commercial areas of the United States in 1953 was estimated as of August 1 at 100.4 million bushels, 9 percent larger than in 1952, but 8 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. Prospective production is up sharply over 1952 in the North Atlantic States, with the largest increases in Massachusetts and New York. A considerable increase also is expected in the North Central States, with the largest gains in Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. Among the Western States, a prospective large increase in Washington more than offsets decreases in other States, especially California. Decreases are also general among the South Atlantic States, particularly Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The prospective 1953 crop is distributed generally in line with average among areas and even among most States.

Production of apples in Canada in 1953 is expected to be about 12,086,000 bushels, slightly larger than the 12,049,000 bushels in 1952. In discussions of representatives of the United States and Canadian apple industries at Chicago in mid-August, information was developed that Canada would like to ship about 2,250,000 bushels of the 1953 crop to the United States, which compares with actual shipments of about 1,990,000 bushels of the 1952 crop.

Early-Season Prices About The Same

As In 1952, But Fall Prices Expected To Be Lower

With smaller production of early apples in the Central States and a much shorter crop of Gravensteins in California, market supplies of new-crop apples during July and early August have been somewhat lighter than in this period of 1952. Grower and terminal market prices for marketings in July tended to average about the same as the relatively high prices in 1952. In early August, New York and Chicago auction prices for California Gravensteins averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. Later in the summer as marketings become heavier, grower prices for apples generally probably will decline to levels somewhat

under those of 1952. Moreover, prices next fall may not rise as sharply as they did in the fall of 1952. Even so, prices for the entire 1953 apple crop are expected to average higher than for most crops of recent years.

Carryover Stocks Of Canned Apples And Applesauce Much Smaller Than Last Year

With packers' stocks of canned apples and applesauce on July 1, 1953, down sharply from a year earlier, demand for apples for canning is expected to be strong again this season. The canned packs are expected to be somewhat larger than those of 1952-53, even though the apple crops are down considerably in several States where much of the canning usually is done, namely California, Virginia, and West Virginia. But the crop is larger in New York, and about the same in Pennsylvania, other important canning States.

PEARS

Production Slightly Smaller Than In 1952 But Above Average

The 1953 crop of pears was estimated as of August 1 at 30,479,000 bushels, about 1.5 percent smaller than the 1952 crop but a little above the 1942-51 average. As usual, more than four-fifths of the crop is in California, Oregon, and Washington. The production of these 3 States was estimated at 25,937,000 bushels, about 2.5 percent smaller than in 1952 but 4 percent above average. However, the Bartlett crop of 18,720,000 bushels is 8 percent under 1952, while production of other varieties, 7,217,000 bushels, is 16 percent larger. Production in States other than the 3 Pacific Coast States is slightly larger than in 1952 but 16 percent under average.

Smaller Tonnage Probably Will Be Canned In 1953

More than half of the Bartletts of the Pacific Coast States usually are canned, comprising most of the United States pack of canned pears. In some years substantial quantities of California Hardy's and small quantities of Eastern Kieffer's also are canned. With the Bartlett crop smaller than in 1952, the pack of canned pears probably will be smaller than in 1952.

For fresh market use, Bartlett pears are also shipped extensively during harvest in summer and from storage in fall and early winter. However, varieties other than Bartlett from the Pacific Coast States comprise most of the fresh volume during winter and spring. Because of the sharp increase in production of winter varieties, supplies of pears after January 1, 1954 may be considerably larger than in the first half of 1953, and prices may be lower. Exports probably will be larger than in 1952-53.

Higher Prices For
1953-Crop Bartletts

Because California Bartlett production is smaller and the crop matured later this year than in 1952, fresh market shipments have been considerably smaller through August 15 of this season. For this reason, prices on the New York and Chicago auctions have averaged much higher than a year earlier. But some decline in prices can be expected with increased shipments. Prices for pears for canning, especially California Bartletts, are expected to average considerably higher than in 1952.

PEACHES

Increased Production In 1953

The 1953 crop of peaches in the United States was estimated as of August 1 at 64,009,000 bushels, 2 percent larger than the 1952 crop but 4 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. In some States that market in heavy volume in July and early August, which includes Georgia and South Carolina, production is larger than in 1952. But production is smaller in many States that market heavily during late summer, particularly Virginia, Illinois, Michigan, and Colorado. Exceptions are New Jersey and Washington, where production is considerably larger. In California, the clingstone canning crop, which is marketed mostly in August, is 14 percent larger than in 1952. However, the California freestone crop is down 7 percent.

Increased Prices Seem Likely
For Late-Season Peaches

With the increased production of California clingstones, which are used mostly for canning, the 1953 pack of canned peaches is expected to be somewhat larger than the 1952 pack. Packers' stocks of canned peaches on June 1, 1953 were about 19 percent smaller than a year earlier. Grower prices for clingstones probably will average lower than in 1952. Prices for fresh market peaches at various shipping points averaged slightly to considerably lower in late July than a year earlier. In early August, prices tended to be about as high as a year earlier. But as marketing shifts later in the summer to States where production is down this year, grower prices can be expected to run higher and may even exceed comparable prices in 1952.

Canned Peaches For School Lunches

A total of 833,674 cases of peaches, mostly clingstones canned from the 1953 crop, have been purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture for use in the National School Lunch Program. They were bought from California processors.

CHERRIES

Decreased Production Of
Sweet Cherries In 1953

The 1953 crop of sweet cherries was estimated as of August 1 at 95,610 tons, 4 percent smaller than the 1952 crop, but 4 percent larger than the 1942-51 average. Substantial increases in production in Oregon and Washington were more than offset by heavy decreases in other States, especially California, Utah, and Idaho.

By mid-August, the 1953 season for marketing fresh sweet cherries was nearing the end. Prices for Western sweet cherries on the New York and Chicago auctions averaged slightly to considerably higher during most weeks of the marketing season of 1953 than in comparable weeks of 1952. With the crop smaller and carryover stocks larger, the 1953 pack of canned sweet cherries probably was smaller than the 1952 pack.

Larger Crop Of Sour Cherries

Production of sour cherries in 1953 was estimated as of August 1 at 134,130 tons, 14 percent larger than the 1952 crop and 26 percent larger than the 1942-51 average. Most of the increase in 1953 was in Michigan and Wisconsin, where storms severely reduced the 1952 crops. As a result of the larger crops in the principal eastern producing States, larger quantities of sour cherries were processed in 1953. Prices received by growers for sour cherries for processing have averaged higher than in 1952.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Larger Crops In 1953

The California and Michigan crops of fresh plums in 1953 totaled 92,400 tons, 52 percent larger than in 1952 and 7 percent above the 1942-51 average. The California crop of 86,000 tons was 62 percent larger than the short 1952 crop. In contrast, the Michigan crop of 6,400 tons was 18 percent smaller.

Production of prunes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is estimated at 96,400 tons (fresh weight), 12 percent above 1952 but 15 percent under average. Substantial increases in Oregon and Washington in 1953 more than offset a considerable decrease in Idaho. Most of the Idaho prunes usually are sold for fresh market use and only a small percentage is processed, mainly by canning. Although a large portion of the Oregon and Washington production also is marketed fresh, the major part is canned and frozen. The drying of prunes in these two States has declined over the past two decades, and in recent years only relatively small quantities have been dried for commercial use.

The California crop of dried prunes is estimated at 140,000 tons (dried weight), 4 percent larger than the 1952 crop but 23 percent under average. Production of dried prunes in this State, as in Oregon and Washington, has trended downward over the past two decades.

Larger Shipments, Lower Prices
For California Plums

Carlot shipments of fresh plums from California through August 15, 1953 have been 43 percent larger than corresponding shipments in 1952. As a result, prices for most varieties on the New York City auction have averaged considerably under comparable prices in 1952. Prices for dried prunes probably will not average quite as high as for the 1952 production.

GRAPES

Decreased Production In 1953

The 1953 grape crop is estimated at 2,773,600 tons, 12 percent under the large 1952 crop and 4 percent below the 1942-51 average. Most of the reduction is in California, the principal grape State, where spring freezes damaged the crop. The California crop is estimated at 2,578,000 tons, 13 percent smaller than the 1952 crop and 4 percent under average. Prospective production of each varietal group is down from 1952 by about the same percentage as total production.

Production in commercial States other than California is estimated at 195,600 tons, 1 percent smaller than in 1952 but 9 percent above average. Prospective production in Washington, where tonnage has trended sharply upward since about 1940, is moderately larger than in 1952. In the important Great Lakes States of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, it is about the same as in 1952, and in Arkansas it is much smaller.

Early-Season Fresh Market Shipments
Smaller Than In 1952

Although fresh market shipments of grapes were considerably smaller through mid-August of the 1953-54 season than a year earlier, the principal effect of the smaller crop on utilization probably will be that a considerably smaller tonnage will be dried into raisins than in 1952. On May 31, 1953, stocks of wine as reported by the Internal Revenue Service were about 7 percent smaller than on that date in 1952. Frequently such a reduction in stocks is followed by increased demand for grapes for juice and wine.

Lighter Supplies, Higher Prices
For Fresh Grapes This Summer Than Last

Largely because of relatively light supplies, prices for Thompson seedless grapes on the New York and Chicago auctions averaged considerably higher during July 1953 than for July 1952. Prices for Red Malagas and Ribiers tended to be about the same as in July 1952. In early August, prices for these three varieties at shipping points in California averaged from slightly to considerably higher than a year earlier. But some decline in prices for fresh grapes seems likely as shipments increase in volume during summer. With probable strong demand for grapes for processing, prices that growers will receive for the smaller 1953 crop are expected to average above the 1952 price.

CRANBERRIES

The 1953 crop of cranberries will be the first to reach and pass the million-barrel mark, according to production prospects on August 15. Production is estimated at 1,075,400 barrels (100 pounds each), 36 percent larger than the 1952 crop of 790,500 barrels and the 1942-51 average of 788,170 barrels. The Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Oregon crops are expected to turn out much larger than in 1952 and to set new records. The Washington crop also is indicated to be considerably larger than in 1952, and the New Jersey crop is expected to be the same as last year. Harvest of the new crops will get under way about September 1 in Massachusetts and New Jersey and later in the other States.

Demand for cranberries is likely to continue strong in 1953. Marketing of the average-sized 1952 crop was completed earlier than usual, clearing the way for movement of the much larger 1953 crop. Consumers can be expected to take an increased volume of fresh and canned cranberries in the 1953-54 season. But sale of the record 1953 crop probably will result in prices received by growers averaging somewhat under the 1952 price of \$18.20 per barrel. Approximately 45 percent of both the 1951 and 1952 cranberry crops was used fresh and 55 percent processed, mostly into canned whole cranberries and sauce.

ORANGES

As usual, most of the fresh oranges marketed during late summer will be California Valencias. Production of this variety in California in 1953 was estimated on July 1 at 28.7 million boxes, 11 percent larger than in 1952 but 4 percent under the 1942-51 average. Supplies remaining to be marketed after August 1 were about one-fifth larger than a year earlier. Because size of individual oranges is tending to run smaller than a year ago, a larger percentage of the crop may be processed than last year.

Prices for California Valencia oranges on the principal terminal auctions averaged higher for most weeks of June 1953 than a year earlier. But prices dropped sharply during July and in mid-August they averaged moderately under those of a year earlier. With supplies of canned and frozen orange juice smaller this summer than last and prices higher, these juices will tend to be less competitive with fresh oranges than a year ago. But prices for fresh oranges will be determined mainly by the quantities and sizes marketed. Some increase in prices seems probable by late summer.

Exports of fresh California Valencia oranges under the Government export-payment program continued heavy during July. By August 15, 1953, about 3.3 million boxes, all varieties, of 1952-53 crop California oranges had been exported or declared for export under the payment program. About 192,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice also had been handled. These exports went to Europe, with the largest quantities to The Netherlands and Belgium.

On August 1, prospects for the 1953-54 orange crop were good in Florida, California, and Arizona, but poor in Texas.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of fresh grapefruit will be seasonally light in September, consisting mostly of the California summer crop supplemented by small imports from the West Indies. Supplies from California are expected to be about the same as in September 1952. Grower and terminal market prices probably will average somewhat higher in September 1953 than a year earlier. The market for fresh grapefruit will tend to be strengthened by the fact that retail prices for canned grapefruit juice are running considerably higher this summer than a year ago. Packers' stocks of Florida canned grapefruit juice and sections were considerably smaller in early August 1953 than a year earlier. Stocks at the beginning of the new canning season this fall probably will be even lower than the relatively small stocks in the fall of 1952.

On August 1, the outlook for the new grapefruit crop in Florida was more favorable than a year earlier. As fruit from this new crop attains heavy market movement in October, prices for fresh grapefruit can be expected to decline as usual.

LEMONS

Supplies of fresh lemons probably will be about as large during late summer and early fall as in this period of 1952. Grower prices for lemons during the first half of 1953 averaged higher during most months than in the same months of 1952. In July 1953, both grower and New York auction prices averaged considerably under the relatively high prices of July 1952. Prices in late summer may not be greatly different from those of this time of 1952.

Through August 15 of the 1952-53 season, about 8 percent less lemons had been shipped for fresh use than a year earlier. Also less lemons had been processed. Even so, output of frozen concentrate for lemonade and lemonade base was larger than a year earlier because fewer lemons had been made into citric acid. During June, purchases of concentrate for lemonade were considerably larger than in this month of 1952 and retail prices were moderately higher, according to data by the Market Research Corporation of America.

DRIED FRUITS

Production of dried prunes in California in 1953 is expected to be 140,000 tons, dried weight, compared with 135,000 tons in 1952. In addition, a small tonnage again may be dried in Oregon, where the 1953 prune crop is considerably larger than the 1952 crop. Production of raisins, usually the leader in tonnage dried, probably will not be as large as in 1952, when it was 290,000 tons, natural condition. Total production of grapes in California, where practically all raisins are dried, is about 13 percent smaller than in 1952. Production of other dried fruits in 1953 may not be greatly different from that in 1952. Hence, whether total production of dried fruits in 1953 will be as large as in 1952 will depend largely on the tonnage of raisins dried.

During June and July relatively small additional quantities of raisins were handled under the Department's export-payment program for the 1952-53 pack. By August 15, 1953 about 88,000 tons had been exported or declared for export under this program. Because of reduced production of dried prunes in 1952-53, there has not been an export-payment program for prunes this season such as in 1951-52.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Pack Of Canned Fruits In Prospect For 1953-54

A small increase in production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States is expected in 1953-54. The 1952-53 pack was nearly 2.8 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 63 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. In 1953-54 larger packs of peaches, apricots, and sour cherries seem likely. Some increase in pack of fruit cocktail, salad, and mixed fruits also may occur. On the other hand, the packs of sweet cherries and pears may be smaller.

Stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes) held by packers on June 1, 1953 were about 36 percent smaller than a year earlier. Comparative data on stocks held by wholesalers are not available.

The 1952-53 Florida pack of canned citrus sections and salad, recently completed, amounted to 4.5 million cases (24 No. 2 cans), 12 percent larger than the 1951-52 pack. Packers' stocks on August 8, 1953 were 25 percent smaller than a year earlier. Total supplies of canned fruits in 1953-54 probably will be a little smaller than in 1952-53.

Purchases Of Canned Peaches For School Lunch Program

The United States Department of Agriculture has purchased 833,674 cases of canned peaches from the 1953 crop for use in the National School Lunch Program. For the same purpose, the Department announced on July 15, 1953 that it also would purchase canned sour cherries. But no purchases of cherries have been made because the quantities offered by canners were too small for effective distribution.

Packers' Stocks Of Florida Canned Citrus Juices Down Sharply

Stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices held by Florida packers on August 8, 1953 amounted to about 3.3 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 cans), 44 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of individual juices were smaller, as follows: blended orange and grapefruit juice, 67 percent; orange, 44 percent; and grapefruit, 35 percent. But stocks of tangerine juice were 74 percent larger. This not only means

smaller supplies during summer and early fall than in this period of 1952 but also indicates that carryover stocks at the start of the new pack season November 1 probably will be smaller than the relatively low stocks on November 1, 1952.

The 1952-53 pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida was a little over 34 million cases (24-2's), about 1.5 percent smaller than the 1951-52 pack. Increases in the packs of grapefruit juice and tangerine juice were slightly more than offset by decreases in orange juice and blend. Production of canned concentrated (hot pack) citrus juices was down sharply in 1952-53. Total production of canned citrus juices in 1952-53, including the California-Arizona packs, probably will be moderately smaller than the 1951-52 pack of about 1.9 billion pounds, single-strength basis. Per capita consumption also is expected to be smaller in 1952-53. Retail prices are running moderately higher than a year ago.

On July 23, 1953, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that it had bought 92,587 cases, 12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case, of concentrated orange juice for use in the School Lunch Program. The juice was of the concentration that would require 3 parts of water to be added to 1 part of juice for the purpose of reconstitution for drinking. It was bought from processors in California.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Production of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to be slightly larger in 1953 than in 1952, when it was a little over 1 billion pounds. Among deciduous fruits and berries, output of frozen cherries probably will be considerably larger than the relatively small 1952 pack of about 64 million pounds. The pack of frozen strawberries may be as large as the record 1952 pack of about 200 million pounds. Total output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1953 is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1952.

Increased production of frozen citrus juices also is expected in 1953, although the increase will not be as marked as that of 1952 over 1951. With the 1952-53 season in Florida for making frozen citrus juices closed, a total of over 460 million pounds (46.6 million gallons) of frozen orange concentrate have been made in that State in 1952-53. This is an increase of nearly 6 percent over output in 1951-52. Output of other frozen citrus concentrates in Florida in 1952-53 was as follows: grapefruit, 1.2 million gallons; blend, 468,000 gallons; and tangerine, 550,000 gallons. The pack of grapefruit juice was up 11 percent over 1951-52, and that of tangerine juice was 58 percent larger; but that of blend was down 13 percent. The 1951-52 pack of frozen tangerine juice was the first large commercial production. A considerable increase in pack of frozen lemon juice and concentrate for lemonade is expected in California in 1952-53.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries July 31, 1953 were over 292 million pounds, 4 percent smaller than a year earlier and 2 percent under the 1948-52 average for July 31.

But total stocks increased about 115 million pounds during July 1953, compared with a gain of 59 million pounds in July 1952. Strawberries alone increased over 41 million pounds during July 1953 to reach a total of 143 million at the end of that month. This was about 2.5 million pounds more than a year earlier. Cherries increased over 47 million pounds to reach a total of 53 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier. Stocks of frozen orange juice in cold storage July 31, 1953 were about 139 million pounds (19.1 million gallons), 19 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks decreased about 41 million pounds (over 4.1 million gallons) during July 1953. With continued heavy movement of orange juice, stocks at the beginning of the new season late in fall probably will be considerably under those of 1952.

TREE NUTS

Total production of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans is expected to be about 205,257 tons in 1953, 1 percent smaller than in 1952 but 16 percent above the 1942-51 average. The 1953 crop of almonds in California is estimated at 40,000 tons, 10 percent larger than the 1952 crop and 11 percent above average. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,480 tons, 39 percent under the record 1952 crop but 5 percent above average. Most of the decrease in 1953 is in Oregon, the main producing State. The walnut crop of California and Oregon is expected to total about 68,600 tons, 18 percent smaller than in 1952 and 3 percent smaller than average. Production is expected to be considerably smaller in both California and Oregon. Production of pecans in 1953 in 10 commercial States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) is forecast at about 89,177 tons, 21 percent above the 1952 crop, 41 percent larger than average, and a new record.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS AND TREE NUTS

In this issue of the Fruit Situation are 6 special tables presenting revised and extended series on per capita consumption of individual fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts. The tables cover consumption of individual fresh fruits, canned fruits, canned fruit juices, frozen fruits and fruit juices, and tree nuts. The figures extend from the beginning of available data, generally 1909, through 1952.

All series have been revised on the basis of revisions in population figures, beginning 1909. Extensive revisions were made in the figures relating to fresh fruits as a result of adjustments in production estimates based on the 1950 Census and review of historical data. Only minor revisions were made in the series pertaining to processed fruits and tree nuts as a result of adjustments in production, supply, or distribution data. In general, revisions have resulted in only relatively small changes in figures for individual items, and in some cases figures have remained unchanged.

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THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR,
IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER

Table 7. - Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-52 1/

Year	Citrus fruits												Other fruits											
	Oranges: Tangerines: Lemons: Limes: fruit			Grapes: Total citrus: fruit			Apples: 3/			Apricots: Avocados			Bananas: Cherries: Cranberries: Figs: Grapes: Peaches: Pears: apples: prunes			Plums: Strawberries: end: berries: other: Total: 3/								
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1909	12.5	2/	2.6	0.9	16.0	61.3	0.2	---	20.8	2.4	0.6	4/	14.7	4.4	5/	0.8	3.0	4.1	58.9	136.2	3.9	59.8	136.0	
1910	13.5	2/	3.1	1.0	17.6	58.6	.2	---	20.7	2.3	.6	4/	18.2	5.2	5/	0.8	2.7	3.9	61.9	153.9	3.8	65.7	155.4	
1911	15.2	2/	3.3	1.0	19.5	72.5	.2	---	23.0	3.3	.5	4/	13.3	5.6	7.7	0.8	3.7	3.7	56.9	131.7	4.0	66.9	161.4	
1912	14.1	2/	3.0	1.1	18.2	73.5	.2	---	20.9	3.5	.5	4/	20.0	5.8	6.6	0.8	3.7	3.7	56.9	131.7	3.8	63.4	155.0	
1913	11.8	2/	2.8	1.8	16.4	58.4	.2	---	22.4	2.1	.5	4/	14.8	4.9	4.9	0.9	2.7	3.8	5.6	123.3	4.2	3.2	64.2	
1914	18.4	2/	3.2	2.1	23.7	70.8	.2	---	22.1	3.5	.7	4/	19.3	5.6	7.4	0.9	2.7	3.8	5.3	134.3	4.5	3.1	49.6	
1915	17.4	2/	3.2	2.2	22.8	68.0	.2	---	17.9	2.9	.5	4/	23.4	6.2	6.2	0.8	2.7	3.4	5.0	134.3	4.6	3.1	49.6	
1916	16.3	2/	3.2	2.2	21.7	63.0	.2	---	16.2	2.4	.6	4/	12.7	5.0	5.4	0.6	2.7	3.4	5.0	130.3	4.7	3.1	49.6	
1917	16.9	2/	2.5	2.3	21.7	55.3	.2	---	15.9	2.0	.3	4/	7.4	2.0	2.8	0.6	2.8	3.1	2.8	120.3	4.8	3.1	47.9	
1918	10.4	2/	2.9	3.0	16.3	56.1	.2	---	15.2	2.1	.4	4/	12.9	5.4	5.4	0.6	2.2	3.4	5.5	123.3	4.9	3.1	47.9	
1919	16.8	2/	3.2	3.2	23.2	44.6	.2	---	17.4	1.7	.4	4/	16.1	5.4	6.6	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.0	3.1	48.6	
1920	16.4	2/	3.8	3.8	25.7	62.1	.2	---	18.3	2.6	.4	4/	13.8	6.6	6.6	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.1	3.1	48.6	
1921	20.5	2/	3.8	3.8	20.1	35.6	.2	---	19.7	1.2	.4	4/	9.6	4.4	6.4	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.2	3.1	48.6	
1922	15.0	2/	3.6	3.6	24.3	56.7	.2	---	20.3	2.4	.5	4/	17.9	7.0	7.0	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.3	3.1	48.6	
1923	21.7	2/	3.5	3.5	32.1	54.0	.3	---	19.4	2.3	.6	4/	13.0	6.0	6.0	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.4	3.1	48.6	
1924	22.7	2/	3.8	3.8	33.4	53.4	.2	---	20.6	1.8	.5	4/	16.3	6.3	6.3	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.5	3.1	48.6	
1925	17.2	2/	4.0	4.0	28.5	45.6	.2	4/	23.2	1.8	.6	4/	12.6	5.9	5.9	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.6	3.1	48.6	
1926	20.5	2/	4.2	4.2	31.0	61.4	.2	4/	22.7	2.4	.6	4/	17.8	7.7	7.7	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.7	3.1	48.6	
1927	21.7	2/	3.1	6.2	31.8	36.9	.3	4/	24.3	1.3	.4	4/	10.5	5.4	5.4	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.8	3.1	48.6	
1928	19.3	2/	3.6	3.6	5.5	29.1	48.3	.3	4/	26.0	1.7	.4	4/	16.3	6.7	6.7	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	5.9	3.1	48.6
1929	27.1	2/	3.5	3.5	7.6	39.3	39.2	.4	4/	25.0	1.3	.4	4/	12.8	5.7	5.7	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.0	3.1	48.6
1930	19.6	2/	4.0	4.0	6.6	30.8	41.5	.4	4/	23.9	1.2	.4	4/	10.2	6.6	6.6	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.1	3.1	48.6
1931	27.2	2/	3.4	3.4	9.3	41.7	50.9	.5	4/	21.7	1.4	.5	4/	8.3	21.2	7.1	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.2	3.1	48.6
1932	24.3	2/	3.2	3.2	7.3	36.2	38.6	.5	4/	19.5	1.6	.4	4/	7.7	9.2	5.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.3	3.1	48.6
1933	26.3	2/	3.4	3.4	7.8	38.8	39.5	.3	4/	16.1	1.4	.5	4/	6.8	9.9	5.1	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.4	3.1	48.6
1934	26.6	2/	3.5	3.5	7.6	39.2	41.5	.4	4/	23.9	1.2	.3	4/	11.2	6.7	6.7	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.5	3.1	48.6
1935	30.3	2/	3.4	3.4	8.1	44.0	32.5	.4	4/	21.9	1.1	.3	4/	7.2	14.3	6.1	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.6	3.1	48.6
1936	29.7	2/	3.5	4.2	10.1	45.6	45.6	.4	4/	23.3	1.0	.3	4/	7.3	10.8	5.9	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.7	3.1	48.6
1937	26.1	2/	3.4	3.4	12.2	43.9	33.1	.5	4/	26.5	1.0	.4	4/	7.3	14.0	6.6	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.8	3.1	48.6
1938	33.0	2/	3.6	4.3	9.4	48.4	27.8	.5	4/	23.9	1.0	.3	4/	5.5	12.9	6.3	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	6.9	3.1	48.6
1939	40.5	2/	3.4	4.3	13.5	60.5	30.3	.5	4/	21.8	1.1	.4	4/	6.0	15.1	6.4	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.0	3.1	48.6
1940	38.8	2/	3.6	4.5	10.9	55.9	29.3	.4	4/	20.1	1.0	.3	4/	6.2	12.9	7.0	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.1	3.1	48.6
1941	38.4	2/	3.8	4.6	12.0	56.9	31.2	.4	4/	19.3	1.1	.3	4/	6.2	18.3	6.3	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.2	3.1	48.6
1942	39.3	2/	3.4	4.2	11.9	56.9	27.7	.5	4/	23.9	1.1	.3	4/	6.1	14.4	6.6	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.3	3.1	48.6
1943	39.2	2/	2.8	5.0	12.3	59.5	24.6	.5	4/	21.8	1.1	.3	4/	5.6	8.2	5.4	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.4	3.1	48.6
1944	47.0	2/	2.5	4.9	12.8	67.3	25.2	.9	4/	14.0	1.2	.2	4/	4.8	17.7	7.0	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.5	3.1	48.6
1945	44.4	2/	2.7	4.7	13.3	65.7	22.6	.7	4/	14.0	1.1	.2	4/	5.7	17.9	7.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.6	3.1	48.6
1946	37.2	2/	2.5	4.7	13.7	58.3	22.7	.7	4/	14.0	1.0	.2	4/	6.6	16.4	6.7	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.7	3.1	48.6
1947	40.9	2/	1.9	4.7	12.1	53.5	25.9	.6	4/	14.0	1.1	.2	4/	5.7	17.9	7.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.8	3.1	48.6
1948	35.2	2/	2.1	4.0	10.7	47.0	24.7	.6	4/	14.0	1.1	.2	4/	5.7	17.9	7.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	7.9	3.1	48.6
1949	30.1	2/	2.0	4.6	8.0	40.5	22.9	.3	4/	14.0	1.1	.2	4/	5.7	17.9	7.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	8.0	3.1	48.6
1950	26.4	2/	3.9	4.4	10.2	44.4	25.4	.4	4/	14.0	1.1	.2	4/	5.8	18.5	7.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	8.1	3.1	48.6
1951	28.3	2/	1.9	3.9	10.2	44.2	21.1	.4	4/	14.0	1.1	.2	4/	5.7	18.9	7.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	8.2	3.1	48.6
1952	6/	2/	2.0	3.8	10.3	44.2	21.1	.4	4/	14.0	1.1	.2	4/	5.7	18.9	7.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	5.5	143.4	8.3	3.1	48.6

1/ All data on calendar year basis with exception of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. 2/ Tangerines are included with oranges 1909-19. 3/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. 4/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Canned fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-52 1/

Year	Apples	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cran- berries	Figs	Salad	and cock- tail	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus seg- ments	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	2/0.3	0.1	2/0.2	---	2.9	
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6	
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.3	---	3.8	
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.8	.1	.3	---	4.1	
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	
1914	.7	.6	.3	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.6	
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.1	.4	---	7.0	
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.4	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.6	
1918	1.1	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.4	
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.3	---	9.6	
1920	.8	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.3	
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.3	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.1	
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.1	.2	.3	3/	7.4	
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.4	.1	.5	0.1	8.9	
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.0	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.8	
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.1	.2	3.1	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	10.9	
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.1	.9	3.1	.2	.4	.2	11.8	
1927	.8	.6	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.5	.2	.5	.2	12.4	
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.6	.7	3.2	.3	.6	.2	12.4	
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.8	.9	3.1	.4	.6	.4	12.1	
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.7	.3	.5	.6	12.7	
1931	.7	.5	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.0	.3	.5	.2	10.7	
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.8	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.1	
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.5	1.0	3.5	.3	.4	.3	11.6	
1934	1.0	.6	.4	.8	.2	3/	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.3
1935	1.0	.7	.4	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.8	.6	.5	.5	13.2	
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.4	1.3	4.8	.7	.5	.7	16.5	
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.6	1.1	3.4	.6	.4	.6	13.3	
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.4	1.2	3.6	.5	.5	.8	15.2	
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.3	1.1	4.2	.6	.5	.5	15.7	
1940	1.4	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.2	1.5	4.6	.5	.7	.8	18.7	
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	1.5	3.2	1.5	4.4	.6	1.0	1.0	17.5	
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.8	4.3	1.2	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.0	
1943	1.4	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.4	
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.8	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	1.9	.5	.7	3/	9.1	
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.2	2.4	4.9	.9	.7	.7	.6	3/	14.2	
1946	1.3	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.6	5.3	1.7	3.3	.7	.7	.5	21.9	
1947	1.6	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.3	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	17.9	
1948	1.8	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	2.1	4.5	1.2	2.6	.5	.8	1.0	17.8	
1949	2.0	1.1	.7	1.5	.5	.1	2.2	4.7	1.4	2.5	.5	.5	.9	18.6	
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.7	.7	.1	2.6	5.7	1.5	2.8	.4	.8	.7	20.9	
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.3	.8	.2	2.0	4.6	1.2	3.0	.3	.7	.9	18.6	
1952 4/	2.7	.9	.3	1.5	.8	.1	2.4	4.9	1.7	2.9	.4	1.0	.7	20.3	

1/ The pack year, on which data are based 1909-42, begins in early June of year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Less than 0.05 pounds.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 3.- Canned fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-52 1/

Year	Citrus juices												Total	
	Blended:			Citrus			Berry			Fruit		Pine-		
	Grapefruit	orange	Lemon	Tan-	concen-	trate	Apple	nectars	Grape	apple	Prune	apple		
Year	Grapefruit	Orange	Lemon	Tan-	concen-	trate	Total							
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.60	---	---	.60	
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58	---	---	.58	
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.33	---	---	.33	
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.32	
1930	0.01	.04	---	---	---	.05	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.32	
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.42	
1932	.01	.10	---	---	---	.11	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.42	
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	
1934	.07	.20	---	---	---	.27	---	---	0.01	.22	---	0.01	.51	
1935	.22	.61	---	0.01	---	.84	---	---	.01	.29	0.80	.02	1.96	
1936	.20	.55	0.02	.01	---	.78	---	---	.05	.35	1.15	.04	2.37	
1937	.27	1.27	.06	.04	---	1.64	---	---	.20	.39	2.02	.18	4.43	
1938	.18	1.53	.12	.05	---	1.88	---	---	.26	.41	1.82	.20	4.57	
1939	.23	2.57	.15	.03	---	2.98	---	0.05	.13	.53	2.08	.07	5.84	
1940	.68	2.29	.25	.02	---	3.24	0.37	.10	.23	.64	2.49	.06	7.13	
1941	.73	3.03	.41	.04	---	4.63	.03	.20	.25	.58	2.63	.06	8.38	
1942	.92	2.60	.47	.08	---	4.51	.05	.36	.33	.63	2.12	.42	8.42	
1943	.26	2.99	.27	.02	---	3.96	.08	.43	.14	.70	1.56	.46	7.33	
1944	1.44	4.73	1.10	.03	---	7.49	.07	.61	.20	.33	.93	.56	10.19	
1945	2.71	3.14	1.06	.06	---	7.73	.33	.26	.06	.42	1.10	.88	10.78	
1946	4.10	4.86	2.32	.10	0.11	12.45	.85	.34	.19	.48	2.33	.89	17.53	
1947	4.06	3.33	2.15	.07	.21	10.90	.34	.26	.28	.67	2.23	.74	15.42	
1948	4.96	3.77	2.25	.08	.16	13.08	3/	.25	.36	.64	2.10	.73	17.16	
1949	3.82	2.80	1.83	.10	.21	10.67	3/	.50	.56	.56	2.13	.88	15.30	
1950	3.31	2.00	.99	.07	.23	2.14	8.74	3/	.64	.92	.50	1.95	.93	13.68
1951	3.75	2.70	1.30	.08	.19	2.06	10.08	2/	.61	.88	.50	1.75	.78	14.60
1952 4/	3.53	2.02	.94	.09	.14	2.06	8.78	2/	.68	.67	.84	2.03	.88	13.88

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November of year prior to that indicated and grape juice which in the years 1909-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated.

2/ Converted to single-strength equivalents on basis of 5.54 pounds single strength to 1 pound concentrate for grapefruit and orange juice and 5.16 to 1 for lemon.

3/ Not available; assumed to be negligible.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 4.- Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-52 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	2/	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.2	.1	.3	.3	.5	2/	.6	1.4	3.4
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.5	1.4	4.2
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	2/	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	2/	.6	1.4	3.6
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.7	4.0
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	2/	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.3	.5	2/	1.4	2.0	5.0
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	2/	2.0	2.4	6.2
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	2/	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.8	6.8
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.3	6.6
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	2/	1.1	2.7	5.4
1922	.3	.2	.4	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.5
1923	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	2/	1.4	2.6	5.4
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	2.9	6.3
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.7	6.0
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.2	2.6	6.2
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.8	6.1
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.4	5.2
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.8	2.1	5.3
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	2/	1.6	1.8	4.6
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	2/	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	2/	1.4	2.3	5.1
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	2/	1.5	2.1	5.0
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	2/	2.1	2.3	5.8
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	2/	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.1	2.0	5.7
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	2/	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.3
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	2/	2.0	2.5	5.9
1941	2/	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.4	0	0	1.4	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	2/	.2	.4	.1	2/	2.2	3.0	6.0
1944	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	2/	1.8	3.0	6.0
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.2	2.4	6.1
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	2/	1.6	1.8	4.7
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	2/	1.1	1.7	3.9
1948	.1	.2	.4	.3	.1	2/	1.1	1.9	4.1
1949	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2	2/	1.5	1.8	4.6
1950	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	2/	1.4	1.7	4.3
1951	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	2/	1.4	1.8	4.3
1952 3/	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	2/	1.5	1.7	4.3

1/ Production begins mid-year. Civilian consumption 1941 to date.

2/ Less than 0.05 pounds.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1925-52 1/

Year	Black- berries	Rasp- berries	Straw- berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Citrus juices	Single strength	Miscel- laneous	Total (product weight basis 3/ 4/)
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.20
1926	0.02	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.19	0.05	0.07	0.07	.13
1927	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.38	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.08	.27
1928	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.44	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.06	0.03	.50
1929	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.51	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.32	0.08	0.04	0.06	.57
1930	0.04	0.14	0.13	0.58	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.24	0.08	0.05	0.05	.52
1931	0.03	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.28	0.05	0.04	0.05	.41
1932	0.02	0.11	0.17	0.32	0.19	0.11	0.04	0.27	0.09	0.04	0.04	.62
1933	0.02	0.11	0.17	0.32	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.32	0.18	0.04	0.04	.62
1934	0.02	0.11	0.17	0.32	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.32	0.18	0.04	0.04	.62
1935	0.02	0.11	0.17	0.32	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.32	0.18	0.04	0.04	.62
1936	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	.66
1937	0.02	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.08	.51
1938	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.38	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.08	1.11
1939	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.44	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.07	0.06	0.03	1.26
1940	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.51	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.08	0.04	0.06	1.31
1941	0.04	0.14	0.13	0.58	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.28	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.37
1942	0.03	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.27	0.09	0.04	0.04	1.11
1943	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.32	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.32	0.18	0.06	0.06	1.99
1944	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.24	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.26	0.04	0.03	0.07	2.28
1945	0.14	0.15	0.38	0.24	0.16	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.12	0.23	3.11
1946	0.10	0.21	0.73	0.22	0.34	0.30	0.11	0.56	0.07	0.12	0.42	3.17
1947	0.10	0.21	0.73	0.22	0.34	0.30	0.11	0.55	0.09	0.06	0.09	2.96
1948	0.13	0.19	0.77	0.24	0.32	0.10	0.61	0.10	0.28	0.09	.21	3.46
1949	0.08	0.15	0.96	0.20	0.28	0.06	0.50	0.06	0.16	.91	3.06	4.22
1950	0.09	0.22	0.86	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.60	0.05	0.16	1.50	5.08	4.69
1951	0.06	0.21	0.98	0.17	0.21	0.03	0.59	0.03	0.16	2.16	7.15	6.53
1952 6/	0.07	0.21	1.19	0.29	0.27	0.04	0.48	0.20	0.48	3.48	11.29	.12

1/ Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941.

2/ Includes single strength and concentrated juices.

3/ Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.83 to 1. Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, pineapples, and miscellaneous fruit and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices. 5/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption,
crop years, 1909-52 1/

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other 2/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.29	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.25	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.27	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.30	.29	.8
1914	.15	.07	.01	.28	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	3/	.34	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.34	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	3/	.28	.18	.8
1918	.28	.06	3/	.25	.15	.7
1919	.33	.15	.24	.48	.23	1.4
1920	.19	.07	.04	.31	.35	1.0
1921	.30	.11	.16	.48	.35	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.43	.33	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.41	.38	1.4
1924	.25	.07	.13	.48	.34	1.3
1925	.22	.10	.17	.50	.29	1.3
1926	.25	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.3
1927	.24	.10	.11	.50	.13	1.1
1928	.25	.09	.21	.37	.30	1.2
1929	.19	.06	.16	.43	.23	1.1
1930	.20	.06	.17	.33	.28	1.0
1931	.17	.05	.26	.31	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.35	.26	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.25	.24	.9
1934	.11	.03	.16	.33	.34	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.35	.34	.43	1.3
1936	.16	.05	.17	.27	.46	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	.45	1.3
1938	.14	.03	.20	.32	.48	1.2
1939	.20	.05	.27	.37	.45	1.3
1940	.11	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.3
1941	.09	.04	.33	.44	.39	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.34	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.37	.37	.07	1.1
1944	.35	.10	.40	.41	.16	1.4
1945	.33	.10	.37	.38	.24	1.4
1946	.35	.13	.20	.38	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.30	.33	.44	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.43	.37	.48	1.7
1949	.26	.10	.30	.41	.52	1.6
1950	.32	.06	.30	.36	.55	1.6
1951 4/	.29	.08	.37	.42	.46	1.6
1952 4/	.28	.10	.36	.43	.46	1.6

1/ Crop year beginning July of year indicated.

2/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistache, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous tree nuts.

3/ Less than .005 pounds.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks,
1951 and 1952 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Canners		Stocks			July 1, 1953 : Percentage : change : from : July 1, : 1952
	1951	1952	June 1, 1952	June 1, 1953	June 1, 1953	1953	Quan- tity	
	1/	1/	1952	1953	1953	1953	1953	
	1,000 : cases	1,000 actual	1,000 actual					
	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>24/24's</u>	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Canned fruit								
Apples	3,117	2,355	1,714	481	283	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Applesauce	5,500	5,532	1,949	683	336	n.a.	874	-5
Apricots	4,614	4,004	521	566	n.a.	627	569	-6
Cherries, R.S.P.:	3,600	2,891	236	134	79	n.a.	332	-9
Cherries, other :	900	1,295	125	263	n.a.	n.a.	240	+49
Citrus segments :	2,771	3,153	1,545	1,410	n.a.	n.a.	2,427	-6
Cranberries	2,700	2,464	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/ :	9,978	8,314	2,583	1,221	n.a.	1,183	1,171	+16
Peaches	22,803	19,334	3,899	3,152	n.a.	2,929	2,620	+11
Pears	6,647	6,550	1,657	1,523	n.a.	998	964	+13
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,815	1,874	+21
Plums and prunes:	2,360	1,623	526	433	n.a.	n.a.	436	+2
			Aug. 2, 1952	Aug. 1, 1953	July 4, 1953			
			4/	4/	4/			
	1,000 : cases							
	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>24/21's</u>	<u>24/21's</u>			
Canned juices								
Apple	3,625	3,800	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange :								
and grapefruit :	6,704	5/5,706	1,380	474	877	536	518	-6
Grapefruit	9,330	5/10,357	2,292	1,531	2,575	957	902	-19
Orange	21,084	5/16,944	2,895	1,627	2,766	1,399	1,293	-15
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,152	1,148	+10
Tangerine and :								
tangerine blend:	498	5/689	113	202	283	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grapefruit segments only.

3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured, June 1 to June 1.

4/ Florida only.

5/ Florida pack through August 1, 1953. Comparable packs for 1951-52 season were (1,000 cases): Blended, 6,395; grapefruit, 8,678; orange, 19,277; tangerine, 489.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 8.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1951 and 1952 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1951	1952	July 31 average 1948-52	July 31 1952	July 31 1953
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	28,772	37,649	1/16,747	1/13,767	1/12,890
Apricots	9,869	4,155	6,057	4,950	2,463
Blackberries	14,574	10,629	6,402	6,984	5,364
Blueberries	13,921	9,848	5,063	9,646	4,477
Cherries	101,533	64,278	55,207	53,942	53,313
Grapes	4,799	4,937	7,726	7,692	3,016
Peaches	32,380	35,454	9,635	8,144	11,664
Plums and Prunes	6,791	3,588	3,542	4,779	3,631
Raspberries	28,973	27,368	29,886	26,720	24,741
Strawberries	157,729	200,302	114,461	162,988	142,516
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	33,370	14,517	10,329	9,965	11,001
Orange juice 2/	(See below)		3/	234,707	189,147
Other fruit juices and purees	4/8,235	4/12,578	45,574	53,170	75,366
Total of above	420,946	425,303	344,698	593,518	556,717
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated	47,743	5/46,564	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	264	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,093	5/1,223	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	536	5/468	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	317	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	805	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	5,751	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	349	5/550	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.

4/ Includes some noncitrus juices.

5/ Florida pack through July 25, 1953.

Table 9.—Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1951 and 1952

Commodity	Total			Production: Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)			
	having	value	home use	For farm	Sold	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed
and crop production:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	sales	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Year										
APPLES										
1951	110,650	101,047	4,794	58,921	11,852	3,495	923	---	1/11,062	---
1952	92,489	92,489	4,037	64,501	11,356	3,529	1,248	---	1/7,318	---
PEACHES										
1951	63,627	61,544	3,491	58,053	26,913	27,658	928	---	2/45	---
1952	62,560	61,135	4,065	57,070	30,822	23,239	937	---	2/40	---
PEARS										
1951	30,028	29,810	2,120	27,690	12,104	15,002	358	---	3/226	---
1952	30,947	30,797	2,070	28,727	14,510	13,742	350	---	3/125	---
APRICOTS										
1951	183,200	183,200	2,760	180,440	28,315	2/105,100	41,500	4,524	---	---
1952	176,800	176,400	2,930	173,470	31,810	2/95,250	45,300	1,100	---	---
CHERRIES										
1951	230,030	219,910	10,095	209,815	35,387	97,293	---	50,480	5/26,655	5/27,360
1952	217,930	209,380	9,750	199,620	50,825	38,290	---	32,645	---	---
GRAPES										
1951	3,387,400	3,387,400	21,525	3,355,875	608,450	26,000	959,200	---	1,762,225	---
1952	3,173,400	3,173,400	20,635	3,152,555	612,950	23,000	1,161,200	---	1,355,415	---
OLIVES										
1951	64,000	200	63,800	600	---	33,300	---	---	22,400	7,500
1952	57,000	200	55,600	800	---	25,000	---	---	23,200	7,800
PLUMS										
1951	101,800	98,800	700	98,100	94,110	---	---	---	---	3,290
1952	60,800	50,410	300	59,610	55,680	---	---	---	---	3,930
PRUNES										
1951	532,800	520	527,520	38,260	4/33,600	452,700	2,890	70	70	70
1952	420,400	423,200	420,400	4,280	4/15,620	4/4,830	4/25,490	3/44,500	800	800

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes some frozen and other. 5/ Includes quantities brined: in 1951 about 25,750 tons and in 1952 about 27,140 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries.

Table 10.—Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

State and area	Average: 1942-51		Indicated: 1952		State and area	Average: 1942-51		Indicated: 1952	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	910	700	1,103	1,181	Minnesota	181	182	259	
New Hampshire ..	909	474	1,068	1,153	Iowa	214	214	221	
Vermont	783	643	932	1,198	Missouri	799	800	800	
Massachusetts ..	2,621	1,224	3,002	1,799	Nebraska	72	72	72	
Rhode Island ..	209	102	243	419	Kansas	207	212	212	
Connecticut ..	1,255	973	1,496	18,040	N. Central ..	13,904	13,965	13,965	
New York	14,690	11,395	12,710						
New Jersey	2,529	1,911	2,590	302	Kentucky	308	335	335	
Pennsylvania ..	6,582	4,590	4,428	368	Tennessee	380	428	428	
N. Atlantic ..	30,490	22,012	27,572	270	Arkansas	131	131	131	
				1,214	S. Central ..	958	894	894	
Delaware	449	186	288	Total Central	19,253	14,922	19,259		
Maryland	1,279	1,192	1,163						
Virginia	9,262	9,577	8,215	Montana	164	100	60		
West Virginia ..	3,693	3,770	3,135	Idaho	1,590	1,659	1,470		
North Carolina ..	1,067	2,053	944	Colorado	1,373	1,320	900		
S. Atlantic ..	15,792	16,778	13,745	New Mexico	672	693	103		
Total Eastern ..	46,282	38,790	41,317	Utah	443	325	319		
				Washington	28,688	22,760	26,600		
Ohio	3,389	2,491	3,264	Oregon	2,757	2,700	2,618		
Indiana	1,374	1,069	1,144	California	8,002	9,200	7,770		
Illinois	3,200	2,184	2,911	Western	43,689	38,777	39,840		
Michigan	7,070	5,508	8,094						
Wisconsin	976	1,238	1,088	35 States	109,224	92,489	100,416		

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 11.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1942-51, annual 1951 and 1952 and indicated 1953

Table 12.- Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel or average price per box, Chicago, July-August, 1952 and 1953

Week ended	Midwestern varieties; mostly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel								California	
	Transparent		Duchess		N. W. Greening		Gravenstein			
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Week ended:										
July 3	3.50	4.25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	3.75	3.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	3.75	4.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
24	---	4.00	---	---	---	---	3.87	4.15	4.97	5.26
31	---	3.50	---	---	---	---	4.25	3.50	3.92	4.85
August 7	4.50	3.15	3.35	3.50	---	---	---	3.00	3.81	4.96
14	---	---	2.50	2.75	4.50	4.75	3.00	3.00	3.65	4.87

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Auction prices from the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. NOTE: Where prices were not available for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch minimum size. Prices on midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 13.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1952	1953
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	201,100	158,000	195,000	---	---	---
Washington	19,040	13,800	13,400	---	---	---
Utah	5,530	5,000	1,000	---	---	---
3 States	225,670	176,800	209,400	---	---	---
Figs						
California, dried	2/31,990	2/28,200	---	85	84	78
California, not dried	15,200	15,000	---			
Olives						
California	47,300	57,000	---	54	64	41
Avocados						
Florida	3,970	8,700	---	58	66	58

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 14.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average, 1942-51, annual 1952,
and preliminary 1953 1/

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Average:		Prelim.	Average:		Prelim.	Average:		Prelim.
	1942-51:	1952	1953	1942-51:	1952	1953	1942-51:	1952	1953
	: Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	21,470	22,600	25,300	2,940	3,500	3,200	18,530	19,100	22,100
Pennsylvania	7,730	11,300	7,600	1,210	1,400	700	6,520	9,900	6,900
Ohio	2,473	2,710	1,770	409	510	310	2,064	2,200	1,460
Michigan	59,010	76,900	85,600	4,660	9,400	8,600	54,350	67,500	77,000
Wisconsin	12,640	11,000	18,700	—	—	—	12,640	11,000	18,700
Montana	867	2,320	1,710	577	1,980	1,490	290	340	220
Idaho	3,219	4,730	1,880	2,689	4,000	1,380	530	730	500
Colorado	3,698	2,070	880	455	1,020	130	3,243	1,050	750
Utah	5,544	7,900	2,100	3,264	5,200	1,000	2,280	2,700	1,100
Washington	28,890	17,200	23,700	25,090	16,200	21,400	3,800	1,000	2,300
Oregon	23,180	19,700	30,800	20,760	17,100	27,700	2,420	2,600	3,100
California	29,530	39,500	29,700	29,530	39,500	29,700	—	—	—
12 States	198,251	217,930	229,740	91,584	99,810	95,610	106,667	118,120	134,130

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 15.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell
lug, New York City, May-August, 1952 and 1953.

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>California</u>						
May 15	5.22	4.98	4.91	6.31	—	6.47
22	4.38	4.93	4.32	5.19	5.69	5.91
29	—	—	4.80	4.26	4.56	5.66
June 5	—	—	—	—	3.93	4.11
12	—	—	—	—	3.60	4.63
19	—	—	—	—	—	4.16
	Bing		Lambert		Republican	
<u>California</u>						
May 29	5.49	7.76	—	—	—	—
June 5	5.36	6.57	—	—	—	4.97
12	4.88	6.99	4.02	7.09	3.65	5.84
19	4.65	6.08	4.22	6.01	3.99	4.87
26	5.84	6.53	4.69	4.92	3.67	4.18
July 3	5.02	5.44	5.42	4.29	3.40	3.81
10	—	3.50	—	3.17	—	2.63
<u>Northwestern</u>						
June 19	4.31	5.23	—	—	—	—
26	4.69	6.12	4.09	—	—	—
July 3	4.57	5.50	4.14	4.18	—	—
10	4.90	4.13	4.50	3.59	3.58	3.38
17	4.55	4.96	4.28	4.92	3.78	4.15
24	4.71	5.91	3.92	5.68	2.72	3.90
31	4.32	5.23	4.12	4.52	2.73	3.18
August 7	5.15	5.31	4.66	5.08	3.13	3.88
14	—	5.89	—	5.91	—	—

Table 16.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

State	Average:		Indicated:		State and variety	Average:		Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	Tons		1942-51	1952	
New York	56,850	62,300	62,600	Arkansas	9,490	8,500	3,000	
New Jersey ..	1,700	1,000	1,000	Arizona	1,240	2,800	3,800	
Pennsylvania :	17,430	18,000	17,500	Washington ..	19,580	33,100	36,100	
Ohio	13,680	13,700	11,100	Oregon	1,460	1,300	1,500	
Indiana	1,680	1,100	700	California :				
Illinois	2,660	1,800	2,000	grapes :				
Michigan	31,580	39,600	43,000	Wine	575,300	656,000	571,000	
Iowa	2,640	2,000	2,400	Table	570,700	657,000	564,000	
Missouri	4,270	3,600	3,100	Raisin ..	1,549,200	1,663,000	1,443,000	
Kansas	1,780	800	700	Dried 2/	259,300	290,000	---	
Virginia	1,425	1,100	900	Not dried:	512,000	503,000	---	
N. Carolina ..	3,840	2,700	2,600	Total ..				
W. Virginia ..	1,120	900	600	California :	2,695,200	2,976,000	2,578,000	
Georgia	1,980	1,900	1,700	TOTAL UNITED:				
S. Carolina ..	1,220	1,200	1,300	STATES ..	3/2,874,200	3,173,400	2,773,600	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ United States average includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 17.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1952 and 1953

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
June 19	12.06	10.83	---	---	---	---
26	8.25	7.75	---	---	---	---
July 3	7.02	4.81	4.85	4.88	7.99	---
10	4.18	4.37	5.29	4.50	6.64	7.03
17	4.24	5.59	---	5.00	6.37	6.48
24	4.08	6.78	5.13	5.26	---	6.60
31	6.11	8.22	5.22	5.43	7.13	7.45
August 7	4.22	7.22	4.06	3.59	5.57	6.86
14	3.36	5.59	3.56	3.65	6.05	4.96
<u>CHICAGO</u>						
June 19	10.05	9.70	---	---	---	---
26	8.11	6.58	---	---	---	---
July 3	5.36	4.33	6.42	3.99	---	---
10	3.78	3.85	5.20	4.47	8.41	7.00
17	2.96	5.24	---	4.58	---	7.78
24	3.62	6.20	4.35	5.55	6.04	6.53
31	5.13	7.71	4.85	4.69	6.81	7.30
August 7	3.79	6.78	3.79	3.55	5.37	6.36
14	3.03	5.18	2.51	3.34	5.91	4.53

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 18.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

Division	Average:		Indicated:		Pacific Coast	Average:		Indicated:		
	1942-51: 1952		1953			1942-51: 1952		1953		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
New England	90	81	105	Washington, total	6,906	4,914	7,203			
M. Atlantic	905	582	638	Bartlett	5,108	3,600	5,312			
E. N. Central	1,314	1,431	1,525	Other	1,798	1,344	1,896			
W. N. Central:	260	169	133	Oregon, total	5,030	5,618	6,312			
S. Atlantic	944	739	648	Bartlett	2,009	2,230	2,574			
E. S. Central:	692	472	507	Other	3,021	3,388	3,738			
W. S. Central:	762	312	656	California, total	13,038	16,043	12,417			
Mountain	404	556	280	Bartlett	11,451	14,513	10,834			
Pacific	24,974	26,605	25,937	Other	1,588	1,500	1,583			
U. S. TOTAL	230,396	30,947	30,479	Total Bartlett	18,568	20,373	18,720			
				Total Other	6,407	6,232	7,217			

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 19.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1952 and 1953.

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1952		1953	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July 3	---	---	---	---
10	8.77	---	7.19	6.31
17	6.22	7.19	5.13	6.89
24	3.75	7.53	3.63	5.89
31	3.44	5.34	3.42	5.16
August 7	3.62	4.77	3.45	5.07
14	4.06	5.12	4.06	5.28

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 20.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1942-51, annual 1951-52 and indicated 1953 1/

Crop and State	Average		1951	1952	Indicated 1953
	1942-51	Tons			
<u>PLUMS</u>					
Michigan		4,950	4,800	7,800	6,400
California		21,600	97,000	53,000	86,000
<u>PRUNES</u>					
Idaho		21,630	22,000	23,800	19,500
Washington, all		22,040	13,500	16,900	21,400
Eastern Washington		16,470	10,600	13,200	18,300
Western Washington		5,570	3,000	3,700	3,100
Oregon, all		70,110	59,800	45,100	55,500
Eastern Oregon		34,450	5,800	11,500	12,600
Western Oregon		55,660	54,000	33,500	42,900
California		182,600	177,000	135,000	140,000
				Dry basis 2/	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 21.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1952 and 1953

Market and week ended	Beauty 1952	Beauty 1953	Santa Rosa 1952	Santa Rosa 1953	Formosa 1952	Formosa 1953	Tragedy 1952	Tragedy 1953	Burbank 1952	Burbank 1953
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>NEW YORK</u>										
June 5	8.00	6.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	7.51	4.73	---	7.18	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	5.35	3.66	6.84	5.32	6.34	5.13	---	---	---	---
26	5.27	3.45	6.86	4.86	5.92	4.52	5.74	5.22	---	---
July 3	6.15	3.52	7.90	4.35	6.99	3.69	7.08	4.81	7.34	---
10	4.47	3.13	7.77	4.11	6.76	3.07	6.46	4.65	6.06	3.78
17	---	---	7.59	4.55	---	3.56	5.77	4.11	5.25	3.66
24	---	---	7.01	5.60	---	---	6.10	5.31	6.12	3.68
31	---	---	---	5.64	---	---	5.42	5.64	5.46	4.16
August 7	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.83	5.06	---	3.26
<u>CHICAGO</u>										
June 5	7.00	5.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	5.35	4.30	---	6.74	6.57	---	---	---	---	---
19	5.29	3.31	6.83	4.81	5.92	3.89	---	5.02	---	---
26	5.30	2.69	6.26	3.74	6.33	2.91	---	4.48	---	---
July 3	5.88	2.25	6.85	3.61	6.57	3.01	5.82	4.42	---	---
10	---	---	7.80	4.05	---	2.39	5.82	3.72	6.57	---
17	---	---	7.35	4.79	---	---	5.48	4.31	6.06	3.71
24	---	---	---	5.49	---	---	5.73	5.06	6.45	3.87
31	---	---	6.05	6.20	---	---	5.02	5.02	---	3.93
August 7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.03	3.28	---

Table 22.- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953 1/

Division	:Average:		:Indicated:		Division	:Average:		:Indicated:
	:1942-51:	1952	: 1953	::		1942-51	1952	: 1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	::		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
New England	209	219	295	::	Pacific ...	34,494	32,602	34,745
Middle Atlantic :	4,892	4,954	5,384	::				
E. N. Central ...	6,400	6,092	5,476	::				
W. N. Central ...	620	807	383	::	U.S. TOTAL	2/ 67,012	62,560	64,009
S. Atlantic	11,593	10,327	10,441	::				
E. S. Central ...	2,341	1,964	1,760	::	California			
W. S. Central ...	3,567	2,198	3,602	::	Cling-			
Mountain	2,879	3,397	1,923	::	stone 3/	20,577	19,127	21,877
				::	Freestone	11,380	11,251	10,418
				::				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 23.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953 1/

State	PECANS			ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS				
	:Average:		:Indicated:	Crop	:Average:		:Indicated	
	:1942-51:	1952	: 1953	:: and State	1942-51	1952	: 1953	
	: Tons	Tons	Tons	::		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina ::	1,145	1,273	1,406	:: Almonds				
South Carolina ::	1,417	1,800	2,016	:: California	35,880	36,400	40,000	
Georgia	15,986	25,250	25,900					
Florida	2,103	2,150	2,775	:: Filberts				
Alabama	6,758	7,200	10,500	:: Oregon	6,200	11,000	6,400	
Mississippi	3,805	3,000	6,480	:: Washington	938	1,250	1,080	
Arkansas	2,030	1,450	2,400	:: 2 States	7,138	12,250	7,480	
Louisiana	5,908	6,750	9,600					
Oklahoma	9,550	1,500	11,700	:: Walnuts				
Texas	14,388	23,600	16,400	:: English				
				:: California	63,560	3/75,600	62,000	
Total	2/63,259	73,973	89,177	:: Oregon	6,950	8,200	6,600	
Improved variety 4/	2/28,774	37,340	43,771	:: 2 States	70,510	3/83,800	68,600	
Wild or seedling	2/34,486	36,633	45,406	:: Total tree nuts	176,787	206,423	205,257	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of pecan production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

3/ Revised.

4/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 24.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952, condition of new crop on August 1, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and 1953

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average		Indicated	Average	(new crop)	1/
	1941-50	1951	1952	1942-51	1952	1953
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>ORANGES</u>						
California, all	47,640	38,410	45,300	76	76	69
Navel and miscellaneous 2/	17,779	12,600	16,600	75	72	77
Valencias	29,861	25,810	28,700	76	78	65
Florida, all	49,940	78,600	72,800	72	72	71
Early and midseason 3/	27,110	43,800	42,300	72	72	71
Valencias	22,830	34,800	30,500	71	71	70
Texas, all	3,321	300	1,000	51	37	48
Early and midseason 2/	2,280	200	700	4/50	38	48
Valencias	1,341	100	300	4/49	34	48
Arizona, all	992	730	850	73	63	77
Navel and miscellaneous 2/	510	350	400	4/70	63	78
Valencias	483	380	450	4/71	64	77
Louisiana 2/	314	50	50	70	20	39
5 States 5/	102,507	118,090	120,000	74	73	69
Total early and midseason 6/	47,992	57,000	60,050	--	--	--
Total Valencias	54,515	61,090	59,950	--	--	--
<u>TANGERINES</u>						
Florida	4,100	4,500	4,900	64	64	64
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>						
5 States 5/	106,607	122,590	124,900	--	--	--
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>						
Florida, all	28,140	36,000	32,500	55	60	69
Seedless	12,490	17,700	17,200	57	64	71
Other	15,650	18,300	15,300	63	58	67
Texas	16,772	200	400	54	17	43
Arizona	3,344	2,140	2,700	71	71	75
California, all	2,966	2,150	2,420	78	80	73
Desert Valleys	1,175	630	820	80	83	84
Other	1,792	1,530	1,600	78	79	68
4 States 5/	51,222	40,500	38,020	62	45	60
<u>LEMONS</u>						
California 5/	12,614	12,800	11,900	74	75	74
<u>LIMES</u>						
Florida 5/	204	260	320	66	84	77
July 1 forecast of 1953						
Crop Florida limes	---	---	290	---	---	--

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In Calif. picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1951, 1,700; 1952, 1,700. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys, 68 lbs. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs; Calif. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs. 6/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navel and Miscellaneous.

Table 25.- Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1952 and 1953 1/

Period	Oranges								Lemons	
	1952		1953		1952		1953			
	Calif.	Arizona	Florida	Total	Calif.	Arizona	Florida	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Valencias	Cars	Cars							
Season through:										
June 13.....	5,010	52,962	57,972	7,612	44,633	52,245	9,297	9,542		
Week ended:										
June 20.....	910	779	1,689	1,324	555	1,879	712	692		
27.....	768	533	1,301	1,432	320	1,752	707	684		
July 4.....	869	297	1,166	1,156	163	1,319	565	590		
11.....	1,101	370	1,471	1,151	94	1,245	529	607		
18.....	982	270	1,252	1,113	60	1,173	518	457		
25.....	1,045	176	1,221	1,331	59	1,390	569	358		
August 1.....	1,197	115	1,312	1,166	50	1,216	547	381		
8.....	994	78	1,072	1,080	27	1,107	420	381		
15.....	980	43	1,023	1,038	29	1,067	362	355		
Season through:										
August 15....	13,856	55,623	69,479	18,403	45,990	64,393	14,226	14,047		

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 26.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1952 and 1953 1/

Period	1952				1953					
	Calif.	Arizona	Texas	Florida	Calif.	Arizona	Texas	Florida	Total	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
	Season through:									
June 13.....	3,898	138	34,105	38,141	3,040	52	32,324	35,416		
Week ended:										
June 20.....	113	---	331	444	342	---	130	472		
27.....	117	---	255	372	296	---	83	384		
July 4.....	93	---	192	285	197	---	24	221		
11.....	107	---	203	310	128	---	11	139		
18.....	167	---	129	296	105	---	---	105		
25.....	131	---	61	192	146	---	---	146		
August 1.....	72	---	55	127	146	---	---	146		
8.....	95	---	38	133	14	---	---	14		
15.....	103	---	16	119	38	---	---	38		
Season through:										
August 15....	4,896	138	35,385	40,419	4,452	52	32,577	37,081		

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Source above.

Table 27.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1952 and 1953

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons			
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California		1952 : 1953	
	Valencias	1952 : 1953	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>NEW YORK</u>												
June	5.17	5.96	3.89	5.55	---	5.40	3.86	5.04	9.54	9.28		
July	5.40	4.95	4.90	4.94	5.35	5.25	3.98	4.84	9.91	7.89		
Week ended:												
July 31	5.57	4.73	5.20	4.91	6.39	5.53	4.03	4.33	8.31	6.34		
August 7	5.00	4.32	5.35	4.91	6.16	5.08	3.46	5.41	7.87	6.67		
14	4.79	4.31	5.22	4.62	5.75	4.80	2.77	4.35	6.76	6.96		
<u>CHICAGO</u>												
June	5.09	6.09	3.89	5.05	---	4.76	3.54	4.82	8.77	8.06		
July	5.44	4.98	4.53	4.48	5.53	3.71	3.55	2.59	8.90	8.49		
Week ended:												
July 31	5.53	5.24	4.39	4.99	4.90	4.42	2.70	2.69	8.87	---		
August 7	5.26	4.83	---	---	5.24	5.10	---	---	7.63	6.75		
14	5.13	4.56	---	---	4.56	5.51	---	---	6.72	---		

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 28.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1952 and 1953

Commodity	1952				Week				1953				Week	
	Month				ended				Month				ended	
	May	June	July	Aug. 15	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Aug. 15	Cars
<u>Deciduous</u>														
Apples	929	283	416	79	1,535	645	267	54						
Apricots	17	422	897	---	37	405	403	23						
Cherries	257	1,490	855	4	351	858	853	43						
Grapes	3	477	2,076	766	1	772	1,519	744						
Peaches	---	600	6,116	938	72	2,117	5,313	685						
Pears	23	5	1,611	886	45	5	816	299						
Plums and fresh														
prunes	16	995	1,119	315	103	1,638	1,287	454						
Strawberries	1,287	250	155	27	862	412	290	16						
Mixed deciduous ..	13	66	125	44	16	108	184	22						
Total deciduous :	2,550	4,588	13,370	3,059	3,023	6,961	10,932	2,340						
<u>Citrus</u>														
Grapefruit	2,525	1,124	720	92	1,850	1,278	440	82						
Lemons	1,949	2,373	2,149	278	1,813	2,381	1,712	282						
Oranges and														
Satsumas	7,687	6,591	6,277	933	7,817	8,010	6,124	882						
Tangerines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Mixed citrus	1,784	781	598	55	819	566	396	71						
Total citrus ...:	13,945	10,869	9,744	1,358	12,299	12,235	8,672	1,317						
Grand total .:	16,495	15,457	23,114	4,417	15,322	19,196	19,604	3,657						

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.



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